

- C At Least (>=).** This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value greater than or equal to the specified value. In other words, items who's value is greater than or equal to the entered value (e.g., LAD>=C011 gets the same results as LAD>C010).
- C Missing.** This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of null. The data attribute selected is empty.
- C Not Missing.** This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of not null. The data attribute selected is not empty.

Caution: Be wary of retrievals on fields that may have NULL values. TPFDD data is often incomplete.

Note: When in doubt, check for missing values.

F6-Value Button. This option allows manual entry of a value in the data specification line. It can only be selected after a data choice is made, an operator has been chosen, and a specific value is needed.

Actual Value. An actual value would be entered, for example, to qualify on all records where the POD is equal to a Geographic Location Codes (GEOCODEs) that equal "ESGM". Select the F6-Value button and a pop-up appears (Figure 3-18).



Figure 3-18: F6-Value Pop-Up Window.

The screen shows the attribute selected, the operator selected, and allows entry of the value. After entry, select OK to process, cancel if desired, or Help if needed.

Pick Value. Some selections may have a pick list that will pop-up on the screen to select from.

Menu Value. This option allows the user to compare two data elements, for example, when POD=POE. Logical operators for this condition include: Equal, Not Equal, Less Than, At Most, Greater Than, and At Least.

Screen Mechanics. The screen mechanics refer how to actually fill out the Qualify Query screen (AHQ-002) and the relationships between the sections (Figure 3-19).

Figure 3-19: Qualify Query Screen.

Data Specification Area. The three blank blocks on the right side are labeled A through U, (in Figure 3-19, displayed as B, C, and D) make up the data specification area. Query lines that define the retrieval are built here. By pointing and clicking on pull-down/cascading menu selections of attributes, operators, and values in the correct order, will post those selections to the active block. A block is activated by pointing and clicking on the toggle just to the right of the letter. Within the boxed area, each line is considered an "and" statement. Between the blocks, the statements are "or" (Figure 3-20).

Note: The maximum number of "and" lines that can be created in any one of the blocks is unlimited.

The screenshot displays a data specification interface with three main blocks, each containing a list of criteria. The blocks are labeled B, C, and D on the left, and connected by AND and OR operators on the right.

- Block B:** Contains the criterion "(POD) Geoloc code = DEST".
- Block C:** Contains the criteria: "(POD) Transportation Mode IN (S, A, X)", "Service Code = A", "Project Code IS NOT NULL", "Unit type code (UTC) LIKE 3*", "Number of passengers > 10", and "(POD) Transportation Source = K".
- Block D:** Contains the criterion "(Bulk) Short Tons BETWEEN 10 AND 20".

The blocks are connected by AND operators, and the criteria within each block are connected by OR operators.

Figure 3-20: Data Specification Area.

"AND" Operator. The association among lines within an area is an "and" relationship. The more lines (qualifiers) entered into a block, the more limited the retrieval will be, i.e., less records meet all the requirements listed so fewer records will be retrieved.

The "and" relationship means that records must meet all specifications within an area to be included in the retrieval.

"OR" Operator. The relationship between blocks A, B, and C (up to 21 blocks) is an "or". An "or" relationship expands the size of a retrieval by retrieving data that meets either set of criteria, thus pulling more records into the query. "Or"s are like multiple retrievals within one retrieval.

The resulting collection includes records that meet all specifications in any one of the blocks, independent of each other.

For example, if all Army ULNs and Cargo Increment Numbers (CINs) are desired, use block "A" to qualify Army ULNs and block "B" to qualify the Army CINs.

Note: Block "A" should not be used for both ULNs and CINs because a single record cannot qualify to be both an ULN and a CIN. The menu pick, REQID in the Attribute pull-down menu, can be used to pull all requirements in one block statement.

As many as 20 "or" conditions are supported by selecting **F7-Next OR**. The operator "in list" behaves in the same manner as multiple "or" conditions and will frequently be more useful to the operator. **F5-Previous OR** allows navigation to preceeding OR boxes.

F9-Clear. The F9-Clear button is activated by a point and click on the screen or by pressing the F9 key on the keyboard. It clears the entire screen, all "or" blocks, in preparation for the next retrieval.

Letter Toggles. The letter toggle button (A, B, C, D...) determines which data specification block is active. The attributes and operators selected will post to that block, building the query line by line.

Scroll Bar. A scroll bar will appear to the right of an "and" area when the area beyond what is normally visible on the screen is filled in. If this condition occurs, use the scroll bar to view query lines not currently visible in the window. The scroll bar also acts as a reminder that more data exists than is currently on the screen.

Menu Bar. Start building the query lines by selecting the attribute needed and activating one of the buttons on the Menu Bar above the user specified record retrieval area. The choices and functions of these buttons were previously described. Remember the selections from the Menu Bar pull-downs may also be used as data values for each query line after the attribute and operator have been selected.

In some cases, the pull-down menus open paths to additional cascading selection menus that allow further refinement of the choices. Remember, an option followed by an arrow ">" indicates additional cascades are available.

As each selection is made from the Menu Bar and subsequent cascades, the choice is pasted to the query line in the active data specification block (button depressed) on the first available line. To be complete, the query line must begin with a topic, followed by a qualifying operator, and end with a data value.

3.2.5 Constructing Logical Retrievals

The relationship among lines within a data entry area (A1 through An, for instance) is an **AND** relationship. This means that records must meet all specifications entered on all lines within that area to be included in the retrieval.

For example, the entry:

A - Requirements LIKE "U*"

would retrieve all ULNs; while the two lines:

A - Requirements LIKE "U*"

A - Service = "A"

would retrieve **ONLY** the Army ULNs.

The relationship between data entry areas (A, B, and C) is an **OR** relationship. The resulting collection will include records that meet the specifications in any one (or more) of the areas.

For example, the two sets of entries:

A - Requirements LIKE "U*"

A - Service = "A"

B - Requirements LIKE "C*"

B - Using Organization = "A"

would retrieve both the sets of all Army ULNs, and all Army CINs.

3.2.6 Common Problems With Retrievals

Be wary of hidden data entry lines. If a seemingly obvious retrieval does not perform as expected, check for a hidden data entry line that is modifying the overall effect. Scroll down and modify the data entry line as required.

Particularly when retrieving on text fields, expect data errors, spaces/blanks where there should not be any, and unusual spellings. Numbers in description fields often are preceded by zeros.

Double check for the correct dates and locations.

Use the results of the query to solve problems with the query. The results will often indicate the errors with the query.

When retrieving some characteristic of cargo, check whether it is only applicable to ULNs, or to both ULNs and CINs; to one form of lift rather than all forms; and whether it applies to standard

or non-standard ULNs. There are significant differences between cargo values retrieved using the Unit Attributes Menu and those using the Cargo Attributes Menu.

3.2.7 Wildcards

Wildcard characters may be used to assist retrievals. Wildcards are special characters that substitute for one or more characters of the retrieval text. AHQ supports four wildcard characters:

- * or %** (Asterisk or percent) Which represents any number of characters, from none to all
- ? or _** (Question Mark or Underbar) Which represents a single character.

3.2.8 Examples

- *ship** would search for any character string with **ship** in the last four positions and no characters following. It would retrieve not only all "ship" entries, but "leadership", etc.
- ???ship** would search for any character string with **ship** starting in the fourth position with any three single characters preceding. It would retrieve "gunship", but not a standalone "ship". The question mark character (?) can be useful when searching for a specific number of characters in a field.
- ?AP** as an installation type code for a port will retrieve all records deploying through either a MAP, IAP, JAP, or CAP coded airfield.
- *ST LOUIS*** would find all instances of St Louis, anywhere in a text entry; this would be useful if the actual full name of the St Louis airport was uncertain.

Note: AHQ is case insensitive. All entries are capitalized prior to submission to the database as queries values.

The "=" retrieval operator **REQUIRES AN EXACT MATCH** to qualify a record. Since an exact match is not requested with a wildcard value, the "LIKE" operator **MUST BE USED**.

A wildcard search will not find missing or **NULL** fields.

Delete Button. The Delete button is used to delete a specific query line within one of the query specification blocks. First, highlight the line with a point and click, then point and click on the Delete button. Make sure the appropriate "OR" group is selected.

Stored Queries. The Stored Query options; save, save as, open, and delete saved query, are available in the lower left-hand corner of the Qualify Query Screen.

Save Query. To save a query (format, not data) for later use, i.e., a retrieval that is desired again in the future, select Save Query (lower left). The option stores the query just built or modified. Also, this option overwrites the current query. A stored query is saved under a name so that it may be recalled with the Retrieve Stored Query option.

Save Query As. This option provides a pop-up window that allows entry of a name, new or old enabling the retrieval of that query for later use.

Open Saved Query. This option provides a pop-up window requiring the entry of the name of a query to be retrieved. The option of selecting OK to use the query, Cancel or Help is available as needed.

Delete Stored Query. This option, like the retrieve option, also provides a pop-up window. To delete a stored query, type in the query (file) name and select OK.

Information Line. The information line at the bottom of the screen is where the system communicates about the internal activities of the system based on keystrokes.

Function Keys. The Function keys across the bottom of the screen, F1-Help, F2-Dictionary, F3-Print, F10-Back (one screen), F11-Menu, and F12-Exit have been explained previously.

Do It. The Do It command always executes a query. When the query (retrieval) is completed, the system will automatically display the retrieved collection of records on screen or an error message is displayed.

F8-Format. The F8-Format button provides the Format Report Display screen (Figure 3-30).

3.3 AD HOC QUERY RESULTS

3.3.1 Display

The results displayed upon selection of the **Do It** button show data elements that were selected on the initial screen (Figure 3-1). In the case of a Requirements selection, the collection displayed is the set of qualifying records that are in the "collection." The collections will vary as a result of the initial data set selected. This section of the screen also has several other buttons that provide additional functionality (Figure 3-21).

AD HOC QUERY RESULTS

AHQ-004 UNCLASSIFIED 061100Z JUN96

AD HOC QUERY RESULTS

Select Classification UNCLASSIFIED Line 1 of 42

Query Time 1:12 Page 1 of 1

(POD)	LAD	ULN	UNIT NAME	UTC	PAX	STONS
JERBA/ZARZIS	C007	POFB	0073 AR BN	WH23T0	215	546.2
JERBA/ZARZIS		POFH	0073 AR BN	WH23T0	215	14358.1
JERBA/ZARZIS						
JERBA/ZARZIS						
JERBA/ZARZIS		POGC	0073 AR BN	WH23T0	215	546.2
JERBA/ZARZIS		PABG	0073 AR BN	WH23T0	215	546.2
JERBA/ZARZIS						
[C005 - C009]					860	15996.7
[JERBA/ZARZIS]					860	15996.7
THYNA/EL MAOU	C002	PBHR	0436AP050000	FFCPG0	8	0.0
THYNA/EL MAOU		PBHT	0436AP050000	FFCPG0	28	0.0

☐ Format Report ☐ Carrier Detail ☐ Enter Search Item
☐ Save Report ☐ ULN Detail F6-Search Prev
☐ Title Report F9-Search Next

F1-Help F2-Dictionary F3-Print UNCLASSIFIED F10-Back F11-Menu F12-Exit
 F4-Up F5-PgUp F7-PgDn F8-Dn

Figure 3-21: Ad Hoc Query Results Display.

Query Time. The duration of queries run from AHQ are displayed at the top left of the result display screen. This can be useful when determining to run subsequent queries on screen or in batch (selected on the AHQ-001 screen). See Figure 3-22.

AHQ-004 UNCLASSIFIED

AD HOC QUERY RESULTS

Select Classification UNCLASSIFIED

Query Time 1:12

(POD) LAD UNIT NAME

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Figure 3-22: Query Time and Select Classification.

Select Classification. System high classification is presented on the AHQ-004 screen. The user is afforded the opportunity to modify this classification by use of the selection buttons. Subsequent print outs will carry this classification caveat. See Figure 3-22.

Page Navigation. Figure 3-23 provides an illustration of navigation capability within the list box presenting the results of each query. Pages are calculated at the rate of 53 lines per page. The function keys (PgUp, PgDn) at the bottom of the page also assist with navigation within the list box.

Line 1 of 42

Page 1 of 1

Figure 3-23: Page Navigation.

Search Up/Down. Allows searching through the records in the collection. See Figure 3-24.

Qualify

ENTER TEXT TO SEARCH FOR

ENTER STRING:

JERBA/ZARZIS

Ok

Cancel

F1-Help

SEARCH STRING	1	860	15996,7
THYNA/EL MAOU	C002	PBHR	0436AP050000 FFCPG0
THYNA/EL MAOU		PBHT	0436AP050000 FFCPG0
			8 0.0
			28 0.0

☐ Format Report ☐ Carrier Detail

☐ Save Report ☐ ULN Detail

☐ Title Report

Enter Search Item

F6-Search Prev

F9-Search Next

Figure 3-24: Entry of Search String.

Format Report. Selection of this button allows the user to initiate an Applix session. Output as displayed on the screen is ported directly to the spreadsheet portion of Applix for manipulation, graphing, and reports as desired by the user. Directions for the use of Applix are in Appendices B and C. When selected, a pause of a few seconds will occur and output is presented in a format similar to Figure 3-25.

AI	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	ULN	UNIT NAME	UIC	UTC	ULC	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD
2	PAGH			37777	CO	124	357.7	A	M	C005
3	PAJH			37777	CO	126	291.2	A	M	C007
4	PAJJ			37777	CO	126	292.6	A	M	C002
5	PAKHC	0158AV	COWFJ4A0	37777	CO	0	357.7	S	E	C025
6	PAKHP	0158AV	COWFJ4A0	37777	CO	124	0	A	K	C005
7	PAKJ	0158AV	COWFJ4B0	37777	CO	124	357.7	A	K	C002
8										
9										
10										

Figure 3-25: Applix.

The user is presented the opportunity to save output as desired. When the session is finished, select the FILE pulldown menu and pick EXIT.

Save Report The user may specify the report be saved to a tab delimited ASCII file at the directory assigned the user by the System Administrator. From this directory, using COE tools, the file may be conveyed to other media or transferred via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) to the preferred Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) package (e.g., MSOFFICE, WordPerfect, AmiPro, etc.). The location of the output is by default initially placed at /h/users/<UserId>/Ahq/Ahq_Formatted_Results_YYMMDD_HHMMSS (**Note:** The System Administrator may change this default path value). The result is a tab delimited file intended to be imported into a spreadsheet or wordprocessor of the users choice.

Title Report. The user is able to title each report up to 60 characters. The title will be displayed on the printed output. The default title is AHQ Report, see Figure 3-26.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Quality" with a dialog box titled "ENTER A REPORT TITLE". The dialog box has a text field containing "AHQ REPORT" and buttons for "Ok" and "Cancel". Below the dialog box, there is a table of data and a section with checkboxes for "Format Report", "Carrier Detail", "Enter Search Item", "Save Report", "ULN Detail", and "Title Report" (which is selected).

[JERBA/ZARZIS]		860	15996.7
THYNA/EL MAOU	C002	PBHR	0436AP05Q000 FFCPG0 8 0.0
THYNA/EL MAOU		PBHT	0436AP05Q000 FFCPG0 28 0.0

☐ Format Report ☐ Carrier Detail ☐ Enter Search Item
☐ Save Report ☐ ULN Detail F6-Search Prev
☒ Title Report F9-Search Next

Figure 3-26: Title Report.

3.3.2 Detail Confirmation Screens

Detail confirmation screens enable the user to determine the success of the record qualification process and are displayed near the bottom of Figure 3-26. If appropriate for the type of data, a radio button may be provided for either ULN Detail or Schedule Detail information. Selection of a button will provide detailed information on the record selected (Figures 3-27, 3-28, and 3-29).

The user may desire to select other data fields or format the results further by selecting F-10 BACK and selecting the REPORT and then, select FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY.

AHQ ULN DETAIL

UNCLASSIFIED

AHQ ULN DETAIL DISPLAY for ULN: P0GC

OK

UNIT INFORMATION

PIC: UTC: 2AAFE Prov Org: 7 Proj Code: FIC: 0 ULC: HHC

Auth Pers: 220 CEI: UIC: WH23T0 Service: A PAX: 215 TUCHA Stat:

Svc Rsvd: Actual Unit Name: 0073 AR BN 03 HQ HQ C0

Force Desc: HHC AR BN ABN DIV/SEP BDE Rsvd N-bsln:

ROUTING INFORMATION	ORIG-RLD	POE-ALD	POD-EAD	POD-LAD	DEST-RDD	INT
C-Days:	C000	C001	C002	C007	C007	None
Geolocs:	HCTL	TMKH	JEAH		JEAH	
Mode:		L	A		X	
Source:		H	K		X	
Load Config:			A		N	
Discharge Con:			N		N	

CARGO INFORMATION		STONS	MTONS
POD Arr Pri: 001	ILOC Days Del:	Bulk Cargo	41.6
POD Pri Add-On: A	ILOC Del Code:	Oversize Cargo	447.3
POD On-Call:	ILOC Loc:	Outsize Cargo:	57.3
		Non-Air Cargo:	0.0

F1-Help F3-Print UNCLASSIFIED

Figure 3-27: The ULN Detail Screen.

AHQ CARRIER DETAIL

UNCLASSIFIED

AHQ CARRIER DETAIL

CARRIER ID : DELTA1 PROVORG: USCINTRANS

CARRIER NAME: DELTA1 SERVICE: Air Force

CARRIER TYPE: C5A SOURCE : AMC

CARRIER MODE: Air

IRCS: CONFIGURATION: LGE

COMMENT: PLANE FOR STRATEGIC LIFT

CAPACITY/MISSION ACL:

PAX: 300 STONS: 700.0 MTONS:

SQFT: MBL5:

☒ Planned Itinerary ☐ Reported Itinerary

F1-Help F3-Print UNCLASSIFIED

Figure 3-28: ULN Schedule Detail Screen.

ONLOAD OFFLOAD HELP/SELECTION

UNCLASSIFIED

ONLOAD OFFLOAD Help/Selection Screen

Row 1 of 4

Select	LOC	LOC NAME	STP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
<input type="checkbox"/>	TMKH	POPE AFB	0		021100ZJUN95
<input type="checkbox"/>	FTZH	EL BORMA	U	031600ZJUN95	031700ZJUN95
<input type="checkbox"/>	TPAL	TOZEUR/NEFTA	U	031900ZJUN95	032000ZJUN95
<input type="checkbox"/>	DEAH	JERBA/ZARZIS	U	040200ZJUN95	040300ZJUN95
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					

OK

Cancel

Loc Format=GE0, Date Format=DDHHMMZMMYY

F1-Screen Help F4-Up F5-PgUp UNCLASSIFIED F7-PgDn F8-Dn

Figure 3-29: Onload Offload Help/Selection Screen.

3.4 FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

This option provides the ability to design the output format (report or display) for a retrieval. This is a critical step in the process because "how" the material is presented to the reviewer can greatly facilitate understanding and influence the decision(s) made as a result of the report (Figure 3-30). Keep it as simple as possible. A custom designed report that has only the needed information is much more useful than a complex report. The command line shortcut from the main screen is DISP.

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

GSORTS Attributes Origin POE POD Destination ILOC S&M Force Module

AHQ-003 UNCLASSIFIED 181714Z FEB97

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

Service Code	POD	LAD	ULN	UNIT NAME	UIC	PAX	STONS
x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx

Do It F9-Clear Columns F8-Delete Column F5-Split Column

Column Options: Selected Column: Split Position:

☐ Change Header 1 ☐ Change Size ☐ Move Column Service Code ☐ Undo Split ☐ Information

☒ Sorts ☐ Totals ☐ Field Masking

Current Sorts:

1 - Service Code	Ascend.
2 - POD	Ascend.
3 - LAD	Ascend.

Options: F6-Clear Sorts

☐ Add Sort ☒ Ascending ☐ Delete Sort ☐ Descending ☐ Move Sort

☐ Save Query As ☐ Save Query ☐ Delete Query ☐ Open Query

F1-Help F2-Dictionary F3-Print UNCLASSIFIED F10-Back F11-Menu F12-Exit

Figure 3-30: Format Report Display Screen.

There are two areas of the screen which embody separate functions dealing with the manipulation of the output. The first function is the selection of fields to be displayed (Figure 3-31). The second function is the sort and group activities.

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

GSORTS Attributes Origin POE POD Destination ILOC S&M Force Module

AHQ-003 UNCLASSIFIED 071415ZJUN96

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

ULN	UNIT NAME	UIC	UTC	ULC	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD	PIF	SSF
xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx	xxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx	x	x	xxxx	x	x

Do It F9-Clear Columns F8-Delete Column F5-Split Column

Column Options: Selected Column: Split Position:

☐ Change Header ☐ Change Size ☐ Move Column ☐ Information

3 UIC 1

☐ Undo Split

Figure 3-31: Selection of Fields.

3.4.1 Selection of Columns

Depending upon the choice of categories selected on the initial screen, a defaulted set of fields will appear. Columns may be inserted, deleted, split, header changed, resized, and/or moved.

Note: Be mindful that addition or deletion of columns may change relationships between data elements, e.g., deleting columns with a one-to-many relationship such as ULN to Cargo Category Codes. This can cause the previously viewed collection to change materially.

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

GSORTS Attributes Origin POE POD Destination ILOC S&M Force Module

AHQ-003 UNCLASSIFIED 071415ZJUN96

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

ULN	UNIT NAME	UIC	UTC	ULC	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD	PIF	SSF
xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxx	xxxxx	xxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx	x	x	xxxx	x	x

Do It F9-Clear Columns F8-Delete Column F5-Split Column

Column Options: Selected Column: Split Position:

☐ Change Header ☐ Change Size ☐ Move Column ☐ Information

3 UIC 1

☐ Undo Split

Figure 3-32: Insertion of Columns Display.

3.4.1.1 Insertion of Columns. To add a column to the report, use the same convention as applied in the qualification routine, select the appropriate field description from the pull-down menu's above.

The field will be inserted at the position designated by the column slider bar. For instance, if the slider bar is at position 3, the field will be inserted at position 3, see Figure 3-32.

3.4.1.2 Do It. The Do It button causes the system to initiate the retrieval as designed.

3.4.1.3 F9-Clear Columns. The F9-Clear key clears the display to start a new display format. Domain markers however remain on the screen (e.g., on the default Requirements query, the ULN field remains).

3.4.1.4 F8-Delete Column. The F8-Delete Column deletes the column specified by the column position slide bar.

3.4.1.5 F5-Split Column. The F5-Split Column slider bar splits the column specified at the column position slide bar. Slide bars move upon depression of the mouse button. The position of the cursor (field) is displayed upon release of the mouse, in the case of Figure 3-31, the cursor is at column 3, Unit Identification Code (UIC) with the split position on the first character. In Figure 3-33, the selected column UNIT NAME would be split at position 10 (from the left). If desired, the user may undo the previous splitting by selecting that button.

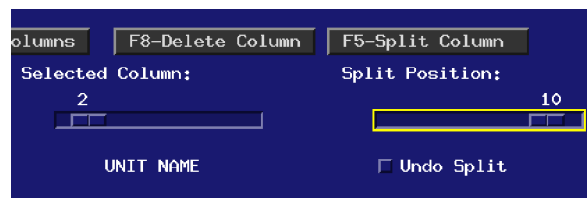


Figure 3-33: Slider Bar.

The column split will create a new field which will require a name. A pop-up will be presented allowing the user to name the field.

3.4.1.6 Column Options. The Column Options buttons Header, Size, and Move allow changes in the name, size, or position of each column. The **Information** button displays current selection parameters on the column selected.

The Header button allows changing the column name by providing a pop-up window to enter the information (Figure 3-34). For example, Requirement could be changed to ULN, CIN, or PIN as appropriate.

The Size button allows the user to control the width of each column. It works in a similar fashion to the Header button. The user may select the number of characters for each data element desired on the screen or to be printed on the report.

The Move Column selection is accompanied by a pop-up menu allowing the user to select the position desired for the column to be repositioned.

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

GSORTS Attributes Origin POE POD Destination ILOC S&M Force Module

AHQ-003 UNCLASSIFIED 071150ZJUN96

FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY

Service Code	POD	LAD	Force Module	ULN	UNIT NAME	PAX	STONS
x	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxxxx

Do It F9-Clear Columns F8-Delete Column F5-Split Column

Column Options: Selected Column: 5 Split Position: 1

☒ Change Header ☐ Change Size ☐ Move Column ☐ Undo Split

Qualify

ENTER A NEW LABEL FOR THE COLUMN ULN

COLUMN LABEL :

UNIT LINE NUMBER

Ok Cancel

F1-Help

Figure 3-34: Change Header Pop-Up Window.

The Column information selection will present the user with pertinent information on the field selected as displayed in Figure 3-35.

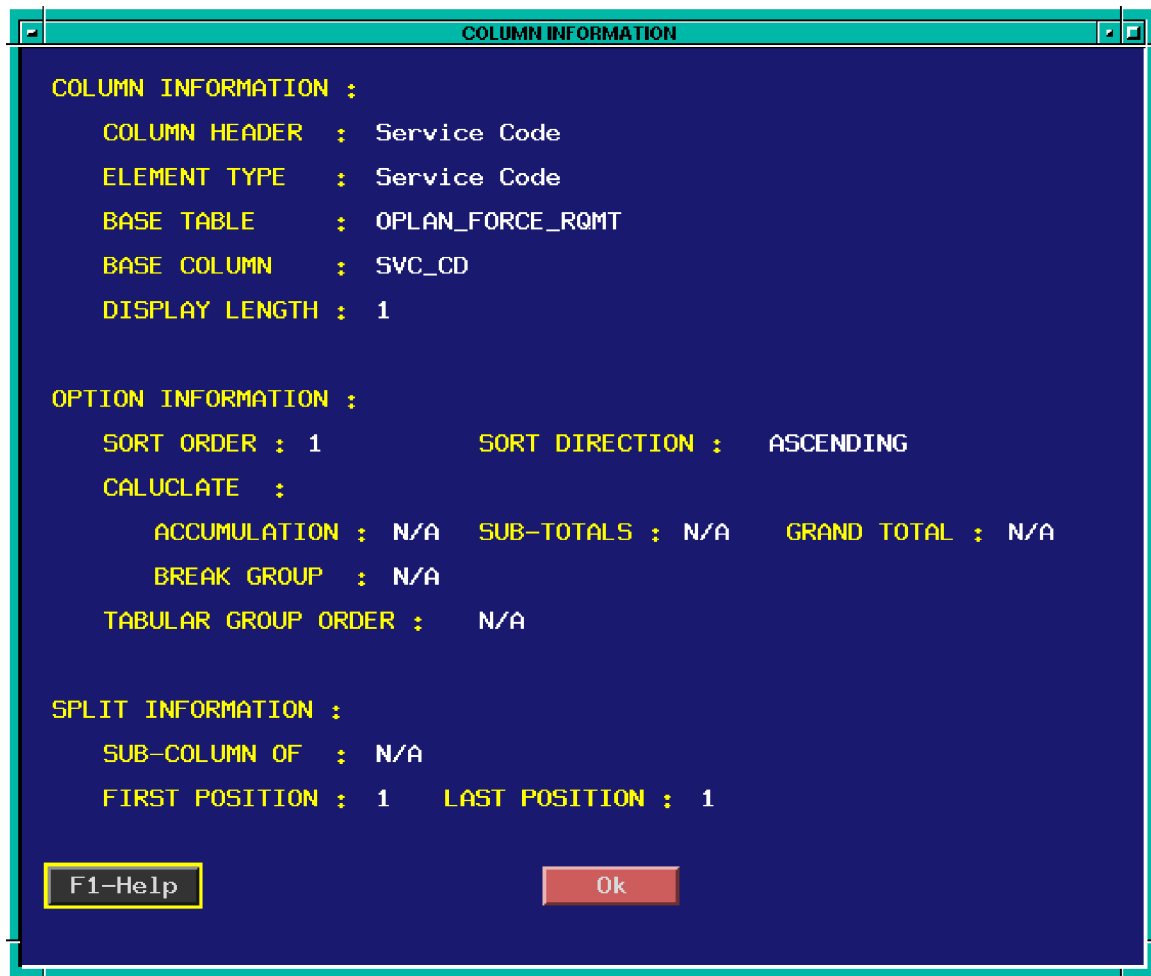


Figure 3-35: Column Information Pop-Up Window.

3.4.2 Sort and Group Activities

3.4.2.1 Sorting. The sort options area specifies how the system will order the data elements selected for the query (see Figure 3-36). The selection of proper sorts sets the stage for the production of meaningful, grouped reports.

The **Add Sort** button allows the user to select fields on which to sort. The sort position is dependent upon the row selected in the sort box, e.g., select the first row and the column identified by the slider bar will become the primary sort. The **Delete Sort** works similarly. The **Move Sort** presents the user with a pop-up window allowing the selection of position for the column selected. The **F6-Clear Sorts** removes all the sorts selected.

The **Ascending** or **Descending** buttons select whether the system sorts from a(1) to z(999) or z(999) to a(1).

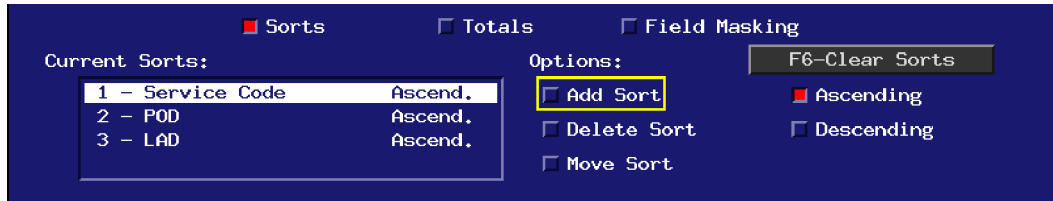


Figure 3-36: Sort Selection Function.

3.4.2.1.1 Sort Order. The A-Z sort order produces this sort sequence:

1. Spaces (blanks)
2. Numbers 0-9
3. Letters A-Z.

This means that any field with leading blanks will display at the head of the list. (And, while not proper, and not easily noticed, some TPFDD text fields may have leading blanks.)

Current Sorts. The selected sorts area displays the selections made in the Sort Options block. The **F6-Clear Sorts** key clears all sort options in one motion and starts the sort selection activity over.

Ascending/Descending. Upon selection of the above sorts, the user may select the sort to go in either direction, with ascending as described above. The descending sort reverses this order.

3.4.2.1.2 Common Problems with Sorting. If a sorted collection appears to be out-of-order, verify the exact data in the sort field. For example, if the collection is sorted on a text field, and that field begins with a space in some records, those records will appear before any other records.

Be wary of sorting on TPFDD data that may be incomplete or unusual. Even standard coded fields may have spurious data.

Note: Cargo values may not appear as expected. There are differences between the sources for cargo values for CINs, and for both standard and non-standard ULNs. None of these three sets are comparable.

3.4.2.2 Totals Option. Groups and totalled reports are the most common types of reports. Grouping and totalling enables you to summarize data for groups of records, then add: accumulated, subtotal at various intervals and grand total at the end of the report. These capabilities are available under the Total Options. This section will first discuss the operation of each of the features and is followed by a general discussion of sorting, grouping, and totalling of complex reports.

3.4.2.2.1 Add Total. Total fields are selected by identifying a numeric field using the column slider bar. Upon selection of the field, the user clicks on **Add Total**, a pop-up appears allowing the user to select a field by which to group the total upon. Three types of totals are presented to the user. The user is presented the opportunity to choose between Accumulation and Subtotal, as well as a Grand total. The default increment is five days. The increment may be modified upon selection of grouping for the individual field. In the case of Figure 3-37, the Short Tons (STONS) field may be grouped by SVC or, SVC and POD or, SVC and POD and LAD. (These are the order of the sorts previously selected.)

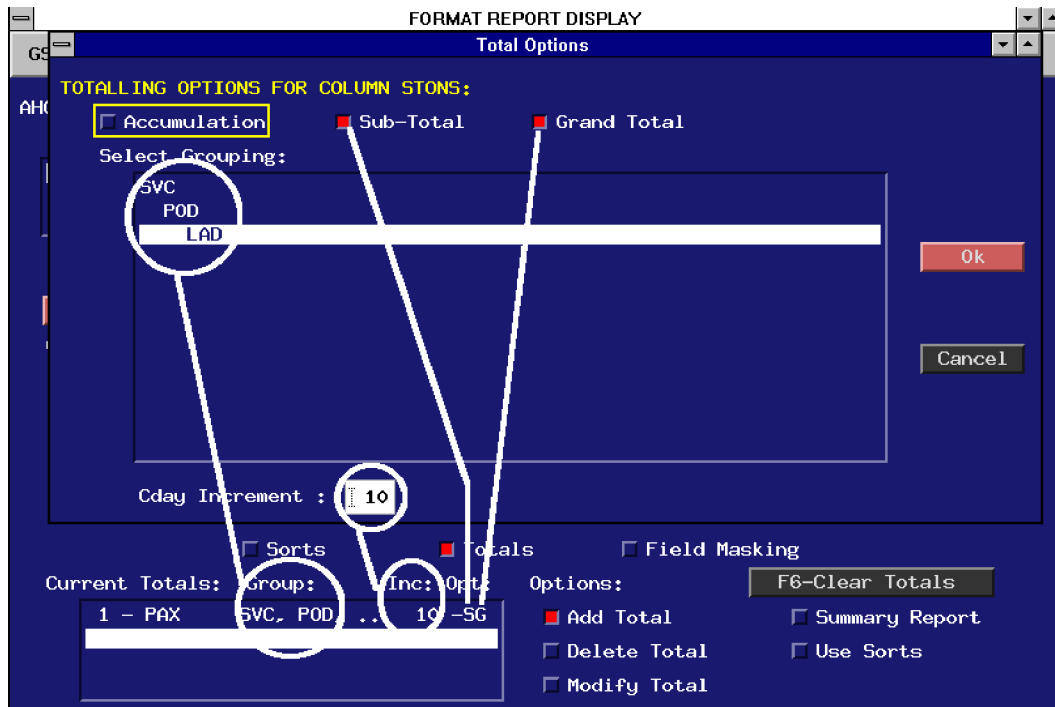


Figure 3-37: Total Options Pop-Up Display.

Depicted in Figure 3-37 is an example of nested grouping. Based upon the previously designated sorts, nesting has been both implied and inserted into the Grouping selection. This is discussed in more detail at Paragraph 3.4.2.2.7.

The results of the selections are placed in the Current Totals list box. At the conclusion of the process for selecting groups, increments and types of totalling, select **Do It** on the AHQ-003 screen and results will appear in the list box of the AHQ-004 screen. A sample output is presented in Figure 3-38 where the groups for both STONS and Passengers (PAX) were Service, POD and LAD in 10 day increments with Subtotal and Grand total on STONS and PAX. Note that the grouped subtotals are identified by the grouping in brackets, [C020-C029], to ease in identification.

Current Totals:		Group:	Inc:	Opt:	Options:	F6-Clear Totals
1 - PAX	SVC, POD, ...	10	-SG	<input type="checkbox"/> Add Total	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Summary Report	
2 - STON...	SVC, POD, ...	10	-SG	<input type="checkbox"/> Delete Total	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Sorts	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Modify Total		

A	FTZH	C025	PAGJP	30	0.0
A	FTZH	C025	PAYEP	264	0.0
A	FTZH	C026	PAYQP	177	0.0
[C020 - C029]				832	1306.5
A	FTZH	C030	PAYF	2	5.7
[C030 - C039]				2	5.7
A	FTZH		PAG	0	0.0

Figure 3-38: Sorted, Grouped, and Subtotalled Results.

3.4.2.2.2 Delete Total. The **Delete Total** button requires the user to select a current total line first and then press the Delete Total button to remove a particular total.

3.4.2.2.3 Modify Total. The **Modify Total** button requires the user to select a current total line first and then press the Modify Total button to modify a particular total.

3.4.2.2.4 F6-Clear Totals. Activation of the **F6-Clear Totals** button removes all totals in the list box.

Figure 3-39: Summary Report Totals.

	PAX	STONS
POD VKNP 70-0034	:	
LAD C020 - C029	:	650 15249.5
LAD C030 - C039	:	0 27284.7
LAD C040 - C049	:	0 635.1
LAD C990 - C999	:	0 2474.5
SUB-TOTALS FOR POD VKNP	:	650 45643.9
POD VRJT	:	
LAD C000 - C009	:	1 308.5
SUB-TOTALS FOR POD VRJT	:	1 308.5
SUB-TOTALS FOR SVC A	:	39438 118828.4

Figure 3-40: Summary Report Output.

3.4.2.2.6 Use Sorts. The Use Sorts button is provided to get the user started on the selection of logical groupings for the report. The grouping will be based on the order the sorts have been selected. Typically, the sorts selected will order the data in the method preferred for both comprehension and presentation.

3.4.2.2.7 Hints on Sorting and Grouping. Most reports created require that data be organized in groups and subgroups, in a style similar to the outline of a table of contents. AHQ allows you to establish the initial grouping and sorting properties of your data, see Figure 3-41. The groups are limited only by the number of Sorts applied to the data.

Total Options

TALLING OPTIONS FOR COLUMN PAX:

☒ Accumulation ☐ Sub-Total ☐ Grand Total

Select Grouping:

- SVC
- POD
- LAD**

Cday Increment : 10

Ok Cancel

Figure 3-41: PAX Totals Grouped on SVC then POD and LAD.

The method you use to group data depends on the data in the field by which you group. You can group by categories, where each category represents a unique value, such as POD's. You can group by a range of values, which are usually numeric, such as LAD, but you can also group by an alphabetic range. Nested grouping is displayed in Figure 3-41. Totals on PAX will be presented by LAD in ten day increments, with subtotals for each ten day increment, then subtotals for each POD and then a subtotal for each SVC. Grand totals will be presented for PAX and STONS.

If you elected to group by a particular data element, you can alter the grouping by selecting the grouping window, select the field desired and press **OK**.

If you use a systematic code within a field for grouping, you can add another of the same field, and split the field to enable grouping by the desired values.

3.4.2.3 Field Masking. Field Masking is engaged by selecting the field masking button displayed on Figure 3-42.

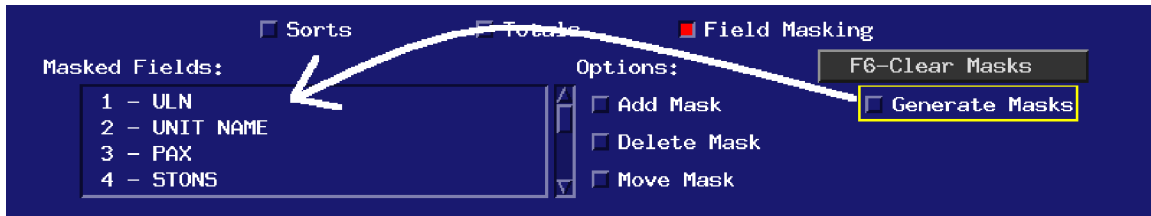


Figure 3-42: Field Masking.

3.4.2.3.1 Field Masking General. There are occasions where AHQ will be asked to present data with one-to-many relationships. Since AHQ is truly ad hoc, the application cannot know in advance the relationship of the data that is desired for presentation. This can be disconcerting, particularly when totalling numeric values, as it presents data in ways not intended. Figure 3-43 displays such an example. Note the total values for PAX and STONS.

ULN	UNIT NAME	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD	PIF	SSF	Carrier ID
POFH	0073 AR BN	215	14358.1	A	K	C007	N	B	AMC2500T-01
POFH	0073 AR BN	215	14358.1	A	K	C007	N	B	AMC2500T-02
POFH	0073 AR BN	215	14358.1	A	K	C007	N	B	AMC2500T-03
POFH	0073 AR BN	215	14358.1	A	K	C007	N	B	AMC2500T-04
[POFH	]	860	57432.4						

Figure 3-43: Results of Query with Data NOT Masked.

Although the data returned is accurate, and the totals are calculated correctly, this is probably not the result desired. The data is displayed in this manner because of the unique (one-to-many) Carrier ID's

ULN	UNIT NAME	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD	PIF	SSF	Carrier ID
POFH	0073 AR BN	215	14358.1	A	K	C007	N	B	AMC2500T-01 AMC2500T-02 AMC2500T-03 AMC2500T-04
[POFH	J	215	14358.1						

associated to one ULN. Proper use of field masking allows the user to correct this condition as depicted in Figure 3-44.

Figure 3-44: Results of Query with Data Masked.

The fields which have duplicative data, as designated by the fields masked, are neither displayed or in the case of numeric values, summed.

3.4.2.3.2 Use of Field Masking. The field selected is designated by the column slider bar depicted at Figure 3-33. For instance, if the slider bar is at position 3, the field will be selected for masking and will be inserted in the list box upon selection of the **Add Mask** button. The delete mask button requires the user to first highlight the desired field in the list box and then toggle the **Delete Mask** button. The **Move Mask** presents the user with a pop-up window allowing the selection of position for the column selected. The **F6-Clear Masks** removes all the masking selected. The **Generate Masks** button is a rudimentary method of assisting the user in the creation of maskings. The algorithm takes the first sort as the base field, and generates masks for duplicative data associated with that field.

Note: Where the user creates many-to-many relationships with the data, such as a display of ULNs, Force Modules, Carrier IDs and Cargo Category Codes, masking may not achieve the desired affect.

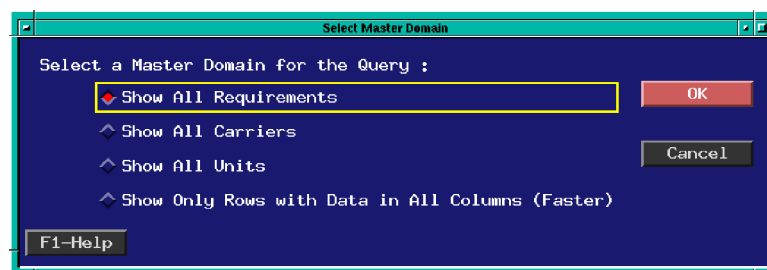


Figure 3-45: Master Domain.

3.4.3 Master

The MASTER function may be invoked after selection of the DO IT button. Data will be displayed based upon the domain selected by the user. If the user desires only data where “not null” data exists for all of the columns selected on the AHQ-003 Format Display Screen, the last radio button is selected “Show Only Rows with Data in All Columns (Faster), see Figure 3-45. The prompt will contain options only for data relevant to the query proposed, e.g. if just Requirements are included in the query, only the “Show All Requirements” option is presented.

3.4.4 Stored Queries

The Stored Query options; Save, Save As, Open, and Delete Saved Query, are available in the lower left-hand corner of the: Qualify Query, Format, and Main Menu screens.

Save Query. To save a query (format, not data) for later use (i.e., a retrieval desired again in the future) select Store Query (lower left of screen). The option stores the query just built or modified. Saving the query to an existing title (overwriting the current one) or creating a unique title is permitted. A stored query is saved under a name providing the Retrieved Stored Query option to retrieve it later.

Save Query As. This option provides a pop-up window that allows entry of the name, or a new name, to enable the retrieval of that query (file) for later use.

Open Saved Query. This option provides a pop-up window that requires a query (file) name to retrieve the query format for use. Select **OK** to pull the file, cancel to change, or Help if needed.

Delete Saved Query. This option, like the retrieve option, also provides a pop-up window. To delete a stored query, type in the query (file) name and select **OK**.

3.4.5 Do It

The "Do It" command (Figure 3-9) initiates the retrieval and sends the data to the printer or screen as directed. The command line shortcut is DOIT.

3.4.5.1 Do It Execution Summary.

To run a query:

1. Open a saved Query from the Main menu.
2. Identify whether the query should be run immediately or in background.
3. Navigate to the Report pull-down menu. Select **Do It**.

SECTION 4 - ERROR MESSAGES

4.1 AHQ APPLICATION ERROR MESSAGES

This section details some of the error messages that will be displayed as necessary to alert users about problems that exist in completing AHQ activities. The messages shown here list the specific message text and what actions the user should accomplish, if any. For ease of use, the messages are categorized by general topical area since many of the messages cross several functional lines.

4.2 MESSAGE/USER RESPONSE

4.2.1 General Error Messages

The following messages address a range of topics that apply to the system or environment or are applicable across several AHQ functions:

Table 4-1: General Error Messages.

MESSAGE	USER ACTION
ERROR FILE EXISTS.	Notify your system administrator to review the error file.
AN ERROR OCCURRED DURING THE DUMP OF THE ERROR LOG. FILE NAME CANNOT CONTAIN	Notify your system administrator.
POSITIONED AT THE LAST PAGE. POSITIONED AT THE LAST PAGE OF WORK AREA. POSITIONED AT THE FIRST PAGE. POSITIONED AT THE FIRST PAGE OF WORK AREA. ALREADY AT THE LAST ENTRY ON THE LIST.	These messages will appear while a user is working in a scroll region such as the itinerary of a carrier. The message will occur when the cursor or focus is at the extreme top or bottom of the list or rows of items and a user tries to move further on the list with function keys or arrow keys. Since there are no more items on the list in the direction of movement, you cannot move up or down the list any further. Use the TAB keys or mouse to move out of the scroll region.
YOU ENTERED AN INVALID ACTION CODE. YOU ENTERED AN INVALID COMMAND.	Re-enter the appropriate action code or command. Check the field help if available by pressing F1 on the field in which you are working.

MESSAGE	USER ACTION
CANNOT INSERT AT THIS POSITION. INSERT IS INVALID AT THIS LOCATION.	Insert is generally used to place a line of information in the middle of a list in the scroll region. Use the add function to place data elsewhere in the list.
YOU SPECIFIED AN INVALID ROW POSITION.	This will appear when you enter a row number at the top of the screen that is greater than the total rows in the list. Re-enter a valid number and press the TAB key.
YOU ENTERED AN INVALID VALUE.	Check you entry to determine why it is invalid. Use field level or screen help for assistance.
A SELECTION MUST BE MADE BEFORE PROCEEDING.	Check you entry to determine why it is invalid. Use field level or screen help for assistance.
UNABLE TO PRINT THE SCREEN.	Notify your system administrator.
FILE NAME IS TOO LONG.	Re-enter a valid file name.
THIS COMMAND DOES NOT REQUIRE ARGUMENTS.	The JOPES Information Trace (JSIT) or Rapid Navigation (RN) code you used does not require any accompanying criteria. Re-enter an appropriate JSIT or RN.
UNABLE TO EXECUTE THE SELECTED EVENT.	Notify your system administrator.

4.2.2 Permissions

The following errors will be generated if: the user does not have functional permissions to perform the type of activity being done; if the user does not have permissions to the OPLAN(s) being used; if the OPLAN has not been distributed and made available to the user at that site; or if the OPLAN does not exist. Users should contact their Functional Database Manager (FDBM), Technical Database Manager (TDBM), or appropriate System Administrator (SA) for assistance or clarification if necessary.

Table 4-2: Permissions Error Messages.

MESSAGE	USER ACTION
<p>THE OPLAN DOES NOT EXIST IN THE DATABASE.</p> <p>THE OPLAN IS ALREADY IN THE LIST.</p> <p>YOU ENTERED AN INVALID OPLAN.</p> <p>THE SELECTED OPLAN IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.</p> <p>THE OPLAN IS NOT AVAILABLE FOR ACTION.</p> <p>THE OPLAN IS NOT AVAILABLE.</p>	<p>These messages will appear whenever a user attempts to identify an OPLAN that is either not accessible or not in the database. If the plan should be available for use, contact your FDBM or system administrator for assistance.</p>
<p>INVALID OPLAN PERMISSIONS PREVENT ACCESS TO THE SELECTED OPLAN(S).</p> <p>YOU DO NOT HAVE PERMISSIONS TO THE ENTERED OPLAN(S).</p> <p>YOU DO NOT HAVE PERMISSION TO EXECUTE THIS EVENT.</p> <p>USER HAS NO PERMISSIONS TO CREATE OR MODIFY NON-ORGANIC CARRIER.</p> <p>NO FUNCTIONAL PERMISSIONS OR ACCESS. PLEASE EXIT NOW.</p>	<p>These messages apply when a user lacks the necessary security or functional permissions to perform the functions being used. If you believe the message(s) are wrong, contact your SA or your functional database manager.</p>
<p>NO DEFAULT OPLAN IS AVAILABLE. YOU MUST ENTER ONE.</p> <p>YOU MUST ENTER AN OPLAN.</p>	<p>Enter, or re-enter a valid OPLAN. (On most OPLAN fields, you may use the F1 help key to search for OPLANs on the system.)</p>
<p>OPLAN PERMISSIONS AND/OR AVAILABILITY PREVENT ANY DELETIONS.</p>	<p>You may not delete carriers without having permissions to the OPLANs that the carrier supports.</p>

SECTION 5 - NOTES

5.1 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Refer to the JOPES Users Data Element Dictionary, TD 18-14-2, and the S&M/CS DED for a list of JOPES terms and abbreviations. Section 5 contains a list of acronyms used throughout this manual.

ACL	Allowable Cabin Load
ACT	Action Code
ADP	Automated Data Processing
AFB	Air Force Base
AHQ	Ad Hoc Query
ALD	Available to Load Date (at POE)
AMC	Air Mobility Command
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APERS	Authorized Personnel
APOD	Aerial Port of Debarkation
APOE	Aerial Port of Embarkation
APORTS	Aerial Ports and Air Operations Base File
ARPA	Advanced Research Projects Agency (formerly DARPA)
ARTEC	Air Route Distances
ARV	Arrive/Arrival
ASSETS	Transportation Assets File
AWIS	Army WWMCCS Information System
B&W	Black and White
BB	Breakbulk
BLD	Begin Load Date
BPI	Bits Per Inch
BULK	Bulk Cargo
C-DAY	Deployment Operation Commencement Day
C/S	Client Server
CARS	Combat Arms Regimental System
CAT	Crisis Action Team
CBBLs	Hundreds of Barrels
CC	Country Code
CCC	Cargo Category Code
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List
CEI	Critical Employment Indicator
CHSTR	Characteristics of Transportation Assets
CI	Configuration Item
CIN	Cargo Increment Number
CINC	Commander in Chief
CLS SUB	Supply Class and Subclass

COA	.....	Course of Action
COE	.....	Common Operating Environment
CONOPS	.....	Concept of Operations
CONUS	.....	Continental United States
COTS	.....	Commercial Off-the-Shelf
CRD	.....	CINC Required Date
CSCI	.....	Computer Software Configuration Item
CT	.....	Country
CUI	.....	Character-based User Interface
DARPA	.....	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (now ARPA)
DART	.....	Dynamic Analysis and Replanning Tool
DB	.....	Database
DBMS	.....	Database Management System
DC	.....	Discharge Constraint
DEST	.....	Destination
DID	.....	Data Item Description
DOD	.....	Department of Defense
DPT	.....	Depart/Departure
DTG	.....	Date Time Group
EAD	.....	Earliest Arrival Date
EDD	.....	Estimated Departure Date
EIC	.....	Equipment Identification Code
ETC	.....	Enhanced Terminal Capability
FAD	.....	Feasible Arrival Date
FAST	.....	Flow and Analysis System for USTRANSCOM
FDBM	.....	Functional Database Manager
FIC	.....	Force Indicator Code
FM	.....	Force Module
FMID	.....	Force Module Identification
FORTTRAN	.....	Formula Translation
FRAG	.....	Fragmentation Code
FRG	.....	Force Requirements Generator
FRN	.....	Force Requirement Number
FTC	.....	Fuel Type Code
FTP	.....	File Transfer Process
GAC	.....	Geographic Area Code
GCCS	.....	Global Command and Control System
GDSS	.....	Global Decision Support System
GEOCODE	.....	Geographic Location Code
GEOFILE	.....	Geographic File
GEOLOC	.....	Geographic Locations File
GNT	.....	Grant
GPH	.....	Graphics

GSORTS	.....	GCCS Status of Resources and Training System
GTN	.....	Global Transportation Network
GUI	.....	Graphical User Interface
ICAO	.....	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDS	.....	Integrated Data Store
ILOC	.....	Intermediate Location
IMS	.....	Information Management Subsystem
INST	.....	Installation
IRM	.....	Information Resource Manager
IRS	.....	Interface Requirements Specification
ITC	.....	Installation Type Code
JCS	.....	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JDS	.....	Joint Deployment System
JDSIP	.....	Joint Deployment System Interface Processor
JDSUP	.....	Joint Deployment System Update Processor
JES	.....	JOPEX Executive Subsystem
JFAST	.....	Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation
JOPEX	.....	Joint Operation Planning and Executive System
JOPS	.....	Joint Operation Planning System
JPEC	.....	Joint Planning and Execution Community
JSIT	.....	JOPEX Information Trace
LAD	.....	Latest Arrival Date
LGTH	.....	Length
LOC	.....	Lines of Communication
LOGSAFE	.....	Logistics Sustainability Analysis and Execution System
LPR	.....	Logistics Planning and Reporting
LRWC	.....	Long Range Wide Body Cargo - Aircraft
LRWP	.....	Long Range Wide Body Passenger - Aircraft
LTON	.....	Long Ton
M-DAY	.....	Mobilization Day
MAC	.....	Military Airlift Command
MAJCOM	.....	Major Command
MB	.....	Megabyte
MBBL	.....	1000 Barrels
MEDCOM	.....	Mediterranean Command (Fictional)
MHE	.....	Materiel Handling Equipment
MILSTAMP	.....	Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures
MMI	.....	Man Machine Interface
MOBSTA	.....	Mobilization Station
MODE	.....	Mode of Transportation
MRG	.....	Movements Requirement Generator
MSC	.....	Military Sealift Command
MSLF	.....	Minimum Ship Loading Fraction

MTMC	Military Traffic Management Command
MTON	Measurement Ton
N-DAY	Negative Day
NAT	Non Air-Transportable Cargo
NEO	Non-Combatant Evacuation Operations
NRC	Nonunit-Related Cargo
NRP	Nonunit-Related Personnel
NU	Nonunit
OPCON	Operation Control
OPLAN	Operation Plan
OPORD	Operation Order
ORG	Organic
ORGN	Organic
ORIG	Origin
OUT	Outsize Cargo
OVR	Oversize Cargo
PAX	Passengers
PC	Personal Computer
PCD	Projected Closure Date
PFE	Prototype Feasibility Estimator
PI	Plan Information
PIC	Parent Indicator Code
PID	Plan Identification Number
PIN	Personnel Increment Number
POC	Point of Contact
POD	Port of Debarkation
POE	Port of Embarkation
POL	Petroleum/Oil/Lubricants
POM	Prepare for Overseas Movement
POS	Ports of Support
PORTS	Ports Characteristics File
PROVORG	Providing Organization
RAM	Random Access Memory
RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
RDD	Required Delivery Date (at Destination)
REQ NBR	Requirement Number
REQ	Required
REQ	Requirement(s)
REQID	Requirement Identifier
RETRO	Retrograde
REV	Review
RFM	Reference File Manager
RLD	Ready to Load Date (at Origin)

RN	Rapid Navigation
RO/RO	Roll On/Roll Off
RQMNT	Requirement
S-BULK	Short Tons, Bulk Cargo
S-OUT	Short Tons, Outsize Cargo
S-OVER	Short Tons, Oversize Cargo
S&M/CS	Scheduling and Movement Client-Server
S&M	Scheduling and Movement
SA	System Administrator
SC	State Code
SEQNR	Sequence Number
SLD	Start Load Date
SORTS	Status of Resources and Training System
SPOD	Sea Port of Debarkation
SPOE	Sea Port of Embarkation
SPORTS	Sea Ports File
SPTD	Supported
SPTG	Supporting
SQFT	Square Feet
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRA	Systems Research and Applications
SRC	Standard Reference Code
SRF	Summary Reference File
SRS	Software Requirements Specification
SRTDF	Sealift Route Definition
SSDD	System/Subsystem Design Document
SSSRC	Sealift Shuttle Search
ST	State
STD	Software Test Description
STD	Standard
STON	Short Ton
STP	Software Test Plan
STRDX	Sealift Transfer Distances
STSRC	Sealift Transfer Search
SUM	Software User's Manual
SVC	Service Code
TCC	Transportation Component Command
TDBM	Technical Database Manager
TE	Transaction Editor
TEDREP	Type Unit Detail Report
TEMP	Test and Evaluation Master Plan
TFE	Transportation Feasibility Estimator
TIP	Technology Insertion Project
TLCSC	Top Level Computer Software Component
TPFDD	Time-Phased Force and Deployment Data

TPHOLD	TPFDD Hold File
TPSN	Troop Sequence Number
TPTRL	Time - Phased Transportation Requirements List
TSS	Time Sharing System
TUCHA	Type Unit Characteristics File
TUCHAR	Type Unit Characteristics Report
TUDET	Type Unit Equipment Detail File
UDESC	Unit Description
UI	Unit Information
UIC	Unit Identification Code
ULC	Unit Level Code
ULN	Unit Line Number
UNO	Unit Number
USD	ULD Deployment Screen
USERID	User Identification
USTRANSCOM	United States Transportation Command
UTC	Unit Type Code
UTE	Utilization Rate
WAM	WWMCCS ADP Modernization
WAN	Wide Area Network
WASSO	WWMCCS ADP Security Officer
WDT	Width
WIN	WWMCCS Intercomputer Network
WIS/CUS	WIS Common-User System
WIS	WWMCCS Information System
WT	Weight
WWMCCS	Worldwide Military Command and Control System